

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 179, Vol. IV.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1873.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FAMILY GROCERS, AND WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Eleme
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's Twist, Old Sport, and Aromatic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.
Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff
SPIRITS.
Islay Whisky—Arbog's and Long John's
Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case
J.D.K.Z. Geneva
Barnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Byrass's, and Guinness's
CORDIALS.

Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO., HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF IRONMONGERY, Beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Shuko Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.



F. SANSON, SADDLER AND HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.
Repairs done on the shortest notice.

Cromwell Advertisement

I. HALLENSTEIN and Co., GENERAL IMPORTERS, CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, ARROWTOWN, & MELBOURNE.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants generally to our Large Stock, as enumerated in this advertisement. It does not detail all the articles we keep, for to do so would be almost impossible. We have endeavoured to enumerate all the principal articles of each class; but every want necessary in a Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral community can be supplied.

All our purchases being for cash, we thus possess an advantage that few are able to avail themselves of.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, with the conviction that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed, and the articles found to be of good value.

Drapery.—The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, and arrangements have been made for regular shipments per each steamer.

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpaca, challies, mohairs, winecoys, muslins, prints, cobjugs Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.
Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

Slop Department.—Men's Suits, Paget and sac; boys' ditto, Leopold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker; Trousers and vests, all kinds

Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin
Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jain
Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton
Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes
Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings and sou'-westers; monkey jackets and pilot coats

All the above Goods are to our special order.

Boots and Shoes.—A splendid assortment, consisting of:
Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, morocco, and leather
Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet
Men's and boys' boots—elastic-side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half-Wellington, and riding boots; Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne
Gun boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

Groceries and Provisions.—Teas, coffees, sugars, candles, soaps, raisins, salmon, &c. &c.
Wines and Spirits.—Brandy, rum, whisky, gin; port, sherry; light wines; bitters.

Ironmongery, Mining Tools, and Agricultural Implements.—Anvils, axes, augers, adzes, balances, bells, bags, blacking, brushes (all kinds), baking-dishes, billies, braces and bits, black-lead, bellows, boilers, bedsteads, bolts, blocks, candlesticks, chains (various), candle-moulds, colanders, compasses, chisels, coal-scuttles, scoop and vase; cork-screws, coffin furniture, cash-boxes, door-scrappers, drippers, egg-whisks, slice and cups; fuse, frying-pans, funnels, files, fenders and fire-irons, fish-hooks, gimblets, grindstones, graters, glue, gridirons, gold-blowers, dishes and sieves, grates, galls, guns, glue-pots, hammers (all kinds), hoes, jelly-moulds, knives, a large assortment; knives and forks, knife-boards, kettles, lanterns, locks, ladles, milk dishes, cans, strainers, sieves, and yokes; measuring tapes, mops, mallets, nails of every kind, pitch, picks, pumps, powder, pincers, piping, ploughs, quills, quicksilver, rules, rope, resin, rivets, rasps, rakes, ship scrapers, sickles and bats, slop-pails, saws of all kinds, sieves, seaming twine, sponges, scoops, sheep-shears, saucepans, shovels and spades, spirit-levels, soldering-irons, solder, spokeshaves, shot, steel-yards, scales, screws, staples, stewpans, teapots, trowels, tar, tacks, tubs, trowsers, vices, waiters, washing boards and powder, window furniture of all kinds, writing cases, zinc, &c., &c.

Timber and Building Materials.—Shelving, 12 and 14 inches wide; T. and G. lumber T. and G. Scotch Flooring, 4, 4, 4, 1, 1, 1 inch; beveled and plain match lining
Quartering, American hardwood, 3 x 1, 3 x 1, 3 x 2, 4 x 3, 4 x 6; mouldings, various sizes
Galvanised and painted iron, all sizes; rolled zinc, spouting, brackets, down-piping heads
Screws, nails, locks, hinges, and bolts: doors, glass, raised panel, and plain sashes, all sizes.

Paints, Paperhangings, Oils.—Paints of all kinds; white and red lead; black, green, blue, umbre, ochre, &c.; Oils—raw, boiled, colza, olive, turpentine, &c.; oak and copal varnish, asphaltum, oak-stain, knotting

Paperhangings.—A large assortment of drawing-room, sitting-room, bed-room, hall, passage, and ceiling, various; borderings, all kinds.

Tinware of every description, a large assortment, all kinds.

Kitchen Utensils.—Stoves, boilers, saucepans, kettles, &c.

Crockery.—A large and well-assorted department.

Lamps, Glassware, Kerosene, Lampware.—large assortment.

Furniture, Bedding, &c.—Bedsteads: an assortment of French and stump double, single, and children's bedsteads and cots

Chairs: Ladies, Florence, Lincoln, Fillimore, dining, American wood, spring hair, rocking; easy-chairs, in hair, cane, and wood

Commodore, cheffoniers, children's high and low chairs, cane and wood; chests of drawers

Tables: round and square, dining, tea, and dressing, various

Washstands, in cedar and walnut; towel-horses, mahogany, cedar, turned and plain

Sofas, a large assortment, colonial made, with or without backs, pillows, and cushions

Mattresses: feather, hair, flock, fibre, any size; pillows and bolsters, do. do. do.

Leather.—Crop, kip, calf, kangaroo, &c., from the Tannery of Michaelis, Hallenstein, and Co

Grindery.—A large assortment.

Tobacco and Cigars.—Being direct importers of these goods, buyers can always depend on getting a first-class article.

Tobacco: fancy and aromatic, silver coil, Atlantic cable, old sport, navy, fives, sixes, tens, imperial ruby, gold bar; dark aromatic—tens, bashful lover, little sunshade, monster; Barrett's twist and cut tobacco; snuff

Cigars: Trabancos, Havana, Princess, and Swiss.

Stationery and Books.—Account-books, all sizes and bindings; minute-books, bill-files, blotting-paper, memo. books, copying letter-books, copy and exercise books, date-cases, envelopes, all kinds and sizes; elastic bands, foolscap (plain and ruled), gum mucilage, ink of all kinds; inkstands, a large variety; letter balances, clips, and files; pass-books

Note and letter paper, white, blue, and mourning; pens of all kinds, pencils, playing-cards, pocket-books, purses, slates, albums, rulers, sealing-wax, tissue-paper, all colours; desks

Books: an assortment of family and pocket Bibles, church services, and prayer-books
Poetical Works of Byron, Moore, Scott, Burns, Milton, Cowper, Cook, Campbell, Longfellow

Gift books; dictionaries—French, Latin, German, and English; geographies, arithmetics.

Fancy Goods.—A large, choice, and varied assortment.

Patent Medicines.—Large assortment; also, a variety of Horse Medicines.

Perfumery.—"from every flower that breathes a fragrance."

Saddlery.—This department will be found very complete, as all goods are manufactured expressly for us by Alston, of Melbourne.

Bridles, with or without bits; a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's, double and single rein, Pelham and snaffle; all prices.

Curry-combs and brushes of all kinds; halters; hobbles, various.

Saddles, ladies' and gentlemen's; demy, stock, green hile, and all over hogskin; various prices.

Saddle-cloths, kersey, felt; saddle-girths, leather, web; saddle straps, spurs of all kinds; valises, martingales and breastplates, various; stirrup leathers, ladies' slippers and stirrup leathers, cruppers, bits, blinkers, headstalls, ladies' worked saddle-cloths.

Spring cart harness complete, dray harness complete, leading sets complete.

Pack saddles, straps, needles, buckles, lump knives.

Whips, a large variety; jockey whips, silver mounted, green hile; Ladies' twigs, various kinds; buggy whips, cart whips, all sizes; stockwhips and handles, thongs of all kinds.

Produce.—Agents for Robertson and Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills, Lake Wakatipu.—We have for sale their silk-dressed Flour, (equal to Adelaide); pollard, bran, oats, wheat, barley, chaff. Garden seeds in great variety.

Sundries.—Tents, tarpaulins, Manila rope, hose canvas, horse-covers, wheelbarrows, hose-directors, brushware, camp and colonial ovens, candles, lime, &c. &c. &c.

Cromwell Advertisements

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL. I. WRIGHT, FAMILY GROCER.

Crockery, Glassware, Musical Instruments, Brushware, Stationery, Patent Medicines
Fancy Goods and Toys of every description
Paperhangings, Glass, Oils, Colours, Paint, Varnish, Glue, Cane Tips, &c.
Thompson's Cement for Cane Tips
English & Colonial Newspapers and Magazines | Oats & Chaff

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD LATE MR GRANT'S NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD JAMES TAYLOR, Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,

&c., &c., &c.

Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest Prices compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings
Paints, Glass, Furniture—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.
Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope,
SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY (Late of Clyde and Melbourne), GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melbourne Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CASE-IRON BED for THREE WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES . . . 12s.
DRAUGHT " . . . 15s.
EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

THOMAS FOOTE, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, MELBOURNE TERRACE, CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.



JUNCTION BAKERY, CROMWELL.

C. W. WRIGHT, BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER.

Bread Delivered in all Parts of the District.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY J. SCOTT, BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

Cromwell

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION
AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively
to these occupations, business entrusted to
my care will receive every attention.

KARL PRETSCH,
COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,
etc.,
Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of
every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS,
on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting,
Decoration, and Sign Writing.
Buggies and Vehicles of every description
painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S
BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

BELFAST STORE,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARD-
WARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,
&c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan Dis-
trict that, in connection with his established
business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened
EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL,
where he will be able to supply the Trade, Run-
holders, Farmers, and Private Families, with
EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best
description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention
that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE
BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that
line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTING-
HAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the
largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the
Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident
he can sell the cheapest and best article in the
District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,
Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout
the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3½d per lb.



CROMWELL BUTCHERY
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on
hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

BEFORE purchasing your WATCHES,
CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY, call on

E. MURRELL,

and inspect his CHOICE STOCK of the above
articles.

As all his Watches and Clocks are TAKEN TO
PIECES, CLEANED, and ADJUSTED before they are
delivered, Customers may depend on getting an
article that will give satisfaction.

All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and
MUSICAL BOXES cleaned
and repaired.

Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Observe the address:

NEXT MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.

Cromwell

BUCHAN BROTHERS,
(Late of Dunedin),
GENERAL BLACKSMITHS AND FARRIERS,
Beg to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and
the surrounding district that they have COM-
MENCED BUSINESS in the premises lately
occupied by WM. BARNES, and adjoining Heron's
White Hart Hotel, where they are prepared to
execute, at current rates, all branches of the
above, including Repairs and Turnings in all
kinds of Mining Machinery. By strict attention
to business, combined with the supply of a good
article, BUCHAN BROTHERS hope to earn a share
of public patronage.

Cromwell, 10th February, 1873.

JULES LA FONTAINE,
WHEELWRIGHT,
Begs to inform the public that he has now ar-
ranged to remain in CROMWELL constantly,
and that he is prepared to execute all orders
and repairs with which he may be intrusted.

Premises in Cromwell:
Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

PLASNETTS COLLIERY,
(adjoining Richards's Ferry.)
DAGG, PRIMATE, & BENNETT,
COAL MERCHANTS,
CROMWELL.

Are now supplying HOUSEHOLD COAL of
very superior quality at current prices,—viz.,
20s. per ton at the pit, or 32s. per ton delivered.
The seam of coal in the PLASNETTS COLLIERY
is admittedly the best ever opened in the dis-
trict, and the proprietors confidently solicit a
share of public patronage.

Regular Customers may depend upon being
kept constantly supplied.

GREAT CLEARING SALE
—OF—
DRAPERY, CLOTHING
AND BOOTS!

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY,

—AT—
LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

NEW GOODS	Fancy Dresses ...	11s 6d	Full dresses 12yds
	Checked Camlets ...	13s 6d	
	Figured Satens ...	17s 6d	
	Printed Lustres ...	15s 6d	
	New Prints ...	0s 7½d	
	Hoyle's Prints ...	0s 8d	
	New Prints ...	0s 9d	
	Diaper Prints ...	0s 10d	
	Winceys, 11d		
	Winsey Skirtings, 1s 3d per yard		
Ladies' White Cotton Hose, 10d			
Ladies' White Cotton Hose, 1s			
Ladies' Best Cotton Hose, 1s 3d			
Children's White Socks, from 4d			
Lace Ties, 1s	Ladies' Corsets, 4s 6d		
Muslin Bows, 1s 6d	Ladies' Corsets, 5s 6d		
Lace Collars, 9d	Superior Corsets, 6s 6d		
Ladies' Chemises, 5s 6d	Night Dresses, 4s 11d		
Trim'd Chemises, 7s 6d	Trimmed ditto, 5s 6d		
REAL LACE CHEMISETTES.			
White Calico, 5½d	Brown Holland, 10d	BARGAINS	
White Calico, 6½d	Brown Holland, 11d		
Best Calico, 7½d	White Flannel, 1s 3d		
Grey Calico, 6d	Welsh Flannel, 1s 5d		
Best Grey Calico, 8d	All Wool, 1s 6d		
Ladies' trimmed and untrimmed Straw Hats.			

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Tweed Trousers, 11s 6d	Tweed Coats, 16s 6d
Nelson Tweed, 15s 6d	Best ditto, 19s 6d
Corded Tweed, 16s 6d	Tweed Suits, 35s
Mole Trousers, 8s 6d	Bannockburn Tweed, 60s
Best ditto, 9s 6d	Youths' Eton Suits, 35s
SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.	
Crimeans, 6s 6d	Under-flannels, 6s 6d
Crimeans, 7s 6d	Under-flannels, 7s
Cripe, 8s 6d	Best ditto, 7s 6d
Jean, 3s 6d	Serge Drawers, 5s 6d
Harvard, 4s 6d	Knitted Drawers, 7s 6d.
FELT HATS, 4s 6d.	

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

Ladies' kid Boots, 8s 6d	Men's E.S. Boots, 12s 6d
Ladies' kid Boots, 8s 11	Men's E.S. Boots, 14s 6d
Cashmere Boots, 9s 6d	Watertights, 15s 6d.

W. TALBOYS

Would call the attention of the Public to the
VERY LOW PRICES quoted, and earnestly solicits
an early visit, as the whole of the above must be
sold to raise money to purchase Winter Stock.

Books Closed during Sale.

Cromwell

STARKEY'S
KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Having purchased the above well-known hotel
from Mr BASTINGS, G. M. STARKEY begs to
inform his numerous friends, and the public
generally, that it will be his study to maintain
the high reputation the KAWARAU HOTEL has
long since acquired for comfort.

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

JUST ARRIVED,—A Large Lot of
PAPERHANGINGS and FURNITURE;
CHEFFONIERS, CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Cromwell Timber Yard.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of
Books in every department of literature; and
about £40 worth of New Works is expected to
arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number
of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly
received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly
12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

MR H. W. SMYTHIES,
MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

Legal Managership & REGISTRATION
of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on
MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this
date. **I. LOUGHNAN.**
Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27tc

GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS,
IRONMONGERY &
BUILDING MATERIALS,
DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS,
&c. &c.

Our Melbourne firm, Messrs MICHAELIS, HAL-
LENSTEIN and Co., having recently opened a
place of business in London, we have made ar-
rangements with them to import most of our
goods direct from Home, and are now in a po-
sition to supply this market with all goods bearing
a profit on first cost only, thus saving the profit
hitherto paid to importers.

STOREKEEPERS & WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL BUYERS

will therefore be able to purchase cheaper from
us than in Dunedin or elsewhere, besides having
the advantage of being able to select their goods
on the spot from one of the largest stocks on the
gold-fields, (for particulars of which see our ge-
neral advertisement.)

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

Cromwell, March 1873.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the
inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra,
and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-
dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our
name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,
Brunswick Flour Mills,
LAKE WAKATIP.

Cromwell

MR LAKE,
SURGEON,

May be consulted at his Residence, west end o
MELMORE-STREET,
(Premises lately occupied by Mr Goodger).

D. MACKELLAR,
ACCOUNTANT and
GENERAL AGENT.

Manager of { Star of the East Quartz Mining
Company, Registered;
Colleen Bawn Quartz Mining Com-
pany, Registered;
Kawarau Bridge Company (Messrs
McCormick, Grant, & Richards).

Agent for { The Norwich Union Fire Insurance
Company.

Office: Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Mechanical Drawings furnished.—Specifications
prepared.

J. C. CHAPPLE,
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District
maybe left at the Argus Office, and will meet
with prompt attention.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,
NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the
increasing requirements of those districts, he
has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's
Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for
Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSE-
HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions
kept in Stock.

*The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from
Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POS-
SIBLE PRICES.*

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC,
the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau
River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE
which is on the direct road to Bannockburn,
the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards - Proprietor.

STUART'S FERRY
KAWARAU RIVER.



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and
the Nevis for Waggons, Drays, Horses, and
Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.
(Late of Loganstown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the
public generally that they have removed

QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT'S Carrick
Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict atten-
tion to business and reasonable charges, to meet
a share of their patronage.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN COAL MINE.
J. SMITH,
COAL MERCHANT,
Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, begs to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Bendigo, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the district, that he is prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality, at 12s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth; or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upwards, according to distance. 105

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WALLSEND COAL MINE.
TO MEET THE TIMES.

JAMES LAWRENCE and Co. are prepared to deliver COALS, of a superior quality, at the Pit's Mouth at 12s. per ton; or at STUART'S FERRY (Cromwell Side) at 24s. per ton. The price delivered in CROMWELL will be 3s. per ton.
Orders left at Bridge Hotel, Cromwell, will be attended to.
Back loading taken.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE.
M. MARSHALL,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.
Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.
Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.
Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with
Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;
Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;
Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.
THEYERS AND BECK,
BREWERS,
ALEXANDRA.

Queenstown

W. J. BARRY,
at the
PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN.

The accommodation at the PRINCE OF WALES is unsurpassed. New rooms have lately been erected for private families; and visitors may depend upon every convenience and comfort, combined with moderate charges.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
Corner of Beach and Rees Streets,
QUEENSTOWN.
W. J. BARRY.

In connection with the above, W. J. BARRY, Jun., begs to announce that he has taken THE STABLES
in connection with the Hotel, and assures those who may favour him with their patronage that horses will be well and properly cared for.

LIVERY: 6s. per night.
Horses on hire, 10s per day. W. J. B. Jun., would call attention to the fact that he keeps a numerous and first-class stud for hiring purposes: consisting of saddle horses, ladies' hacks, and light draught horses. Side-saddles and buggies always on hand.
English Grass Paddocks for Horses.

Queenstown

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL,
AUCTIONEER, &c.
SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,
QUEENSTOWN.
OFFICE:
Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
AND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district. A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for
T. ROBINSON & Co.,
Agricultural Implement Manufacturers,
Dunedin and Melbourne.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,
LUGGATE,
28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

Dunedin

FIRE INSURANCE.

PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY in the Settlement of Claims; the LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM consistent with Safety; UNDOUBTED SECURITY; and LIBERAL REGULATIONS.

MESSRS GILLIES AND STREET,
Land and Estate Agents, Princes-street,
Dunedin, having been appointed agents for Otago of the well-known and long-established Office,

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(Established, 1797; Re-organised, 1821.)

Are now prepared to undertake the INSURANCE FROM FIRE

of every description of property, and to GUARANTEE THAT ALL LOSSES WILL BE PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY SETTLED BY THEMSELVES, thus avoiding the delay, anxiety, and inconvenience occasioned by Agents having to consult Boards of Directors and others at a distance.

Every information as to the Society's Rates and Principles, or as to Special Rates, may be obtained free on application, personally or by letter, to the HEAD OFFICE FOR OTAGO:

MESSRS GILLIES & STREET, Agents.

Or of the district agents, as under:

AGENT FOR CROMWELL,
DUNCAN MACKELLAR.
CLYDE—G. FACHE.

PRINTING
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.

CROMWELL ARGUS

General Printing Office,
MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,

MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE
PRINTERS,
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

PRINTING
OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK

Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, { CARDS } COLORED, EMBOSSED,
In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments,
Soirees, &c. &c.

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NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars.

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIPT.

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON FIRST-CLASS LOAN PAPER.

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ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes,

Labels, Memo's, Societies' Rules,

Bags and Wrapping Papers,

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale & Porter Labels,

Circular Labels,

—AND—

EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING!

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver complaints, depression of spirits, delusions, unfitness for business or study, failure of hearing, sight, and memory, lassitude, want of power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (ozonic oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and storekeepers throughout the colonies, from whom pamphlets containing testimonials may be obtained. Caution: Be particular to ask Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, as imitations are abroad. Wholesale agents for New Zealand:—Kempthorne, Prosser, & Co., Dunedin.

Amputation and mortification no doubt prevented by *Holloway's Ointment and Pills*.—Extract of a letter, dated Chesterton, January 6th, 1848:—"To Professor Holloway—Sir: I beg to state, for your satisfaction and the information of the afflicted, the perfect cure your Ointment and Pills have effected on me. I have had a very bad leg since June last, caused by a bruise. So bad was it that gangrene set in, which made me apprehensive that amputation would be indispensable,—but, thank God, by the use of your invaluable Ointment and Pills, it is now perfectly healed, and is quite sound.—(Signed) James M. Duncan, Principal of the Chesterton Day School."

ALL CURES MADE EASY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcers & Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintance whom it may concern, they will render a service which will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that almost all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsey, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the Ointment should be well rubbed, at least thrice a day, upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment if the printed directions be followed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both Ointment and Pills should be used in the following Disorders:

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sandflies	Scurvy
Coco-bay	Sore Heads
Chicco-foot	Tumours
Chilblains	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds and Yaws
Glandular Swellings	Cancers
Lumbago	Contracted and Stiff Joints
Piles	Elephantiasis
Rheumatism	Chapped Hands
	Corns (soft)

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

The Cromwell Argus

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

And delivered the same day.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

SIX SHILLINGS & QUARTER.

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Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/-
On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25%

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On still more liberal terms.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held on WEDNESDAY, 16th April. Business:—Passings. Lecture by R.W.M. By order of the R.W.M.

ADELAIDE WINES, BEST QUALITY.

DARLING & CO.,
ADELAIDE WINE DEPOT,
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
AGENTS,
CROMWELL. 89

BRITISH HOTEL,

corner of
GEORGE and HANOVER STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor respectfully calls the attention of residents on the Gold-fields to the excellence of accommodation he is enabled to offer to Country Visitors, Travellers, and Boarders.

The Hotel is commodious, well-furnished, and centrally situated.

ALEXANDER M'GREGOR,
Proprietor.

LEGAL NOTICE.

MR H. C. BREWER,
Barrister, Solicitor, and Conveyancer,
of Clyde,

will attend regularly the Resident Magistrate's and Warden's Court held at Cromwell.

Mr H. C. BREWER further gives notice that it is his intention to visit Cromwell every TUESDAY. Clients desirous of obtaining legal advice and assistance can consult Mr Brewer at STARKEY'S HOTEL between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Shooting Season Commenced!

MESSRS DAVID A. JOLLY & Co.
have just received a consignment of
CURTIS & HARVEY'S

CELEBRATED
DIAMOND-GRAIN GUNPOWDER,
and are in a position to supply the Trade and others in any quantity.

FOR SALE.

TWO SHARES (being two-thirds of the whole) in a valuable WATER RACE, carrying six (6) sluice-heads; a CLAIM, TOOLS, HOSES; HUTS, &c.; and all in excellent working order.

For full particulars, apply to
D. MACKELLAR,
Cromwell.

HAWTHORN HILL NURSERY, DUNEDIN.

The planting season being close at hand, Orders for

FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES
FOREST TREES, HEDGE PLANTS,
should be given without delay, so as to ensure early delivery.

FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES.

The stock on hand comprises

All the best	Apple	1, 2, 3, and 4 years old.
kind of	Apricot	
	Cherry	
	Nectarine	
	Peach	
	Pear	
	Plum	

Raspberry, red and yellow
Gooseberry, white, green, and red
Currant, black, white, and red
Almond; Black Bramble
Spanish Chestnut; Elder
Eugenia Ugai; Fig
Filberts and Nuts
Mulberry; Olive
Pomegranate; Quince; Walnut.

FOREST TREES.

Ash, Birch, Blue and Red Gum, Stringy Bark, Elm, Oak, Linetree, Poplar, Hazel, Sycamore, Laburnum, Horse Chestnut, Pines, &c. &c.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,
NURSERYMAN,
Moray Place, Dunedin.

Agent at Cromwell:

J. A. MATTHEWS,
Argus Office.

WANTED, A COOK.—Apply to J. PERRY, Carrickton, or at the Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.

ON and after the First Day of May next, POISON FOR DOGS will be laid on the MAKARORA RUN.

JOHN GEORGE SHRIMPTON,
Makarora Park, April 2, 1873.

New Advertisements.

APRIL 17, 1873, AT CROMWELL,
At Mr MACKELLAR's Offices.

GEORGE FACHE will sell by auction as above, in the estate of J. HARDING, Bankrupt—

1 good useful HORSE
75 Shares in the Robert Burns Quartz Mining Company, Registered.

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING OF MEMBERS of the above Club will be held in the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp.

Business of importance.

CROMWELL ATHENÆUM.

TRUSTEESHIP of LAND ENDOWMENT.

A SPECIAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS will be held in the Town-hall on TUESDAY NEXT, 22nd April current, at eight o'clock p.m., to NOMINATE TRUSTEES for the Management of the Land granted as an Endowment for the Athenæum.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.
By order of the Committee,

DAVID A. JOLLY,
Hon. Secretary.

STAR OF THE EAST Q. M. COMPANY, REGISTERED.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO SHILLINGS per share is now payable at the Company's Office, Cromwell, and at the office of W. Oram Ball, Esq., Princes-street, Dunedin.

D. MACKELLAR,
Manager.

LUCKNOW COMPANY, REGISTERED.

TENDERS are invited, till 25th instant, for DRIVING the TUNNEL from present distance to another 100 feet; also, for STRIKING the REEF—at per foot.

Address to the undersigned.
CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Cromwell.

FOR SALE.

ONE FOURTH SHARE in FOUR WATER RACES and TWO CLAIMS, Lower Nevis, known by the name of DRIPPS and PARTY'S.

The Water Races are registered to carry 13 heads, and there is a Dam that holds Twelve Hours' Water, so that there is a never-ending supply. There is a large extent of first-class sluicing ground. The claims have two hydraulic hose in connection with them, and all the tools necessary to their working.

For price and particulars, apply to
WILLIAM KILLOUGH HAZLETT,
On the claim, Ryder's Gully, Nevis.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that application was made to me on the 22nd day of February, 1873, by the majority of persons from whose claims water and tailings flow down through Pipeclay Gully, Bannockburn, to use the natural channel of said gully as a main tail race; and that said application was, on the 3rd day of April, 1873, heard by the Warden, who decided to grant same. Notification is therefore hereby made that the Natural Channel of PIPECLAY GULLY is a MAIN TAIL-RACE in terms of application.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,
Warden.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I have made application to the Waste Land Board to purchase one acre of land, situated on the East side of the road from Clyde to Cromwell, and about quarter of a mile from the Bridge across the Clutha, being part of the Run held by Messrs M'Lean, and on which my house is built. Any objections to this application to be made to the District Land Officer, W. L. Simpson, on or before THURSDAY, 17th April current.

JOHN HURLEY.

LECTURE.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the TOWN HALL, the Rev. B. DRAKE will deliver a Lecture on THE LIFE AND TIMES OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Admission, One Shilling.

Mr JAMES TAYLOR will occupy the Chair.

FOUND, some BRASS FITTINGS for Window-blind Rollers.—Owner can have them on applying at the Argus Office.

BIRTHS.

On April 8, at Carrickton, the wife of Mr GEORGE MANSON, of a son.

At Cromwell, on the 13th inst., Mrs D. TODD, of a daughter.

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1873.

On the 6th of next month, our Provincial magnates—the rulers in the land—are to assemble in solemn conclave in Dunedin. A solemn farce the whole machinery of Provincialism is said to be by many; and the sitting of some forty gentlemen—with a Mr Speaker to quell the unruly by his word of command and a Sergeant-at-Arms to keep order by his presence—to oversee and conduct the affairs of a Province containing a quarter of the population of Melbourne, is voted on nearly all sides the most farcical portion of the solemnity. Hopes are entertained by those who think thus that this session will stamp out Provincialism. Those who have signalled themselves as its champion opponents in the past are urged to persist in the battling,—to be not weary but rather more spirited in their efforts to overthrow the costly and cumbrous form of government. What we are to look for in its place is not clear. Local self-government by means of the County or Road Board system seems a suggestion that can hardly be improved upon. Mr BASTINGS, since his assumption of office, has taken pains to distribute Provincial benefits throughout a wider range than formerly had been the case. "Beyond the Taieri, the boasted benefits of Provincialism have never made themselves felt," he said on one occasion, in effect, before he took office: and with the unfairness therein apparent in view he has striven to extend the range. Recently the Wakatipu, Southland, and Tokomairiro papers have grumbled at new advantages and privileges in the shape of money grants suggested for Dunedin. It is high time, they cry, the fact were recognised that Dunedin is not Otago: let Councillors this session endeavour to obtain justice for the country districts—agricultural and gold-fields alike. So say they, and so say we; even while admitting that of late stronger evidence has been afforded than ever before that this fact has come somewhat to be recognised by the Government. Meanwhile, the increased attention shown to gold-fields interests by the TOLMIE-BASTINGS Executive will probably bring its reward in the shape of gold-fields members' support. The great battle, MACANDREW v. REID, will surely have to be fought. The recent trip of his Honor and his benchman—the lion and the lamb—will perhaps indirectly lend an influence that will aid directly on his Honor's side. The "claw me and I'll claw thee" line of policy has a fair chance of weight. A gold-fields member whose district has been given a sludge channel, a commonage, or what not, can be solicited, with some reason, to support the givers. And hath it not been chronicled that at Teviot—Elrick of the Vale—his Honor courteously listened to Mr MERVYN for quite an incredible length of time. This and perhaps similar acts of condescension may have some weight when the REID opposition throws down the glove. It is hardly on the cards that the TOLMIE-TURNBULL party will suffer defeat. That there will be some heavy sparring is probable. The Council will stand on its dignity, which was fearfully insulted by his Honor. But if any business is to be done, fighting must needs be short; and after all, seeing that the Assembly meets in June, perhaps the Government will temporise, and ward off any decisive coming-to-an-issue until suddenly all is declared ended. However, Mr REID is very well versed in parliamentary tactics. He may force the fight early, but it is extremely doubtful if he will conquer. Mr MACANDREW has played his cards well, and is so fertile in resource that he takes a deal of beating.

We had intended to say something regarding local representation, and local wants that must be pushed, but must leave these for a future article.

ALMOST every week brings fresh evidence of the need of a Hospital in Cromwell. Cases are constantly occurring—of accident and sickness—to keep the fact of its need before the public. Several times has the subject been mooted; predictions of the easy accomplishment of the establishment of such an institution have been generally indulged in; but so far the only practical step taken in the direction has been the application by the Town Council to Government for a site. However, latterly we have been fairly dealt with by the powers that be, and the giving hand is not to be stayed at so small a matter as a site for a Hospital: the Government have remitted the matter to the Town Council, that they may point out a desirable or favourable situation. Until the survey of the town is completed, however, the Council are unable to fix upon a suitable piece of land; and here the matter stands at present. But the securing of a site is an important step, and one that should be improved upon without delay. Opinions are somewhat divided as to whether a Cromwell Hospital should be an institution on its own bottom, or merely an offshoot or branch of that at the Dunstan. Speaking for ourselves, we incline to the belief that nothing further as yet is wanted for Cromwell than a kind of temporary reception-room for those whose journey to the Dunstan may be attended with danger. This, of course, is a matter to be settled by the public. In any case, it would be well that a public meeting should be called with a view to the establishment of either one or the other—a main or side Hospital—at an early period. Support to the movement can be reckoned upon from many of the adjacent districts—Bannockburn, Bendigo, Wanaka, and so forth. Nothing is wanted but energy on the part of those who take an interest in the subject. Enough has been said on former occasions,—through our correspondence and leading columns,—to prove the necessity of such an institution. Cases have occurred in which, if the unfortunate patient's death was not indeed caused by the journey to Clyde, it was at least greatly accelerated. We believe no more need be said on the subject. Public attention has only to be called to it, to ensure the early taking of steps in the direction suggested. The nature of these steps we leave to the judgment of those who feel disposed—may, whose duty it is—to take them. Perhaps a public meeting is the best legitimate method to the end in view, and the plan most likely to be adopted; but at any rate we hope that no further delay will be allowed to supervene.

The following letters were received at the Cromwell Post-office in December, 1872, and remained unclaimed at the end of March, 1873:—William Stuart, L. and A. Webb.

At Quartzville, on Sunday evening, a miner named John Martin, while under the influence of liquor, stumbled into a hole near the Commercial Hotel and fractured one of his legs.

The Star of the East Company completed on Friday a crushing of about 200 tons, the yield of gold from which was 97ozs. 19lbs. The directors have declared a dividend of two shillings per share.

Ninety tons of John Bull stone, crushed at the Nil Desperandum battery, have yielded 82 oz. 5 dwt. 13 gr. The retorting took place yesterday, and the gold was brought into town in the evening. A dividend of £20 per sixth share has been made payable.

"The Life and Times of Mary, Queen of Scots," is the subject of a lecture to be given by the Rev. B. Drake on Thursday evening next, in the Town-hall. If clearness of expression, soundness of argument, and eloquence in delivery are desirable qualifications for a popular lecturer to possess, Mr Drake cannot fail to do justice to his theme.

The Illustrated New Zealand Herald for the present month contains a number of very interesting views, among which we observe several artistic illustrations of the "wonders of nature and art" to be met with in our own little island. Mr Wheeler, the proprietor of the Herald, evidently spares neither trouble nor expense in the endeavour to make this periodical a popular favourite.

A very fine specimen of pure copper was found among the wash dirt in the Excelsior Company's claim at Quartz Reef Point, by Mr G. Seymour, a few days ago. Mr Seymour states that several other specimens of the same mineral have lately been picked up in the claim. These indications seem to point conclusively to the existence of a copper lode somewhere on the western slope of the Dunstan Range.

Sittings of the R. M.'s and Warden Courts were held in the new Court-house for the first time on Thursday last. The business was unusually light. In the R. M.'s Court, two cases were disposed of—viz., G. Manson v. J. Brich, £4 15s. 5d.; and G. Manson v. J. Brich, £9 3s. In the former, judgment went by default, and in the latter a verdict was given to the plaintiff. A brewer's license was granted to Joseph Harding, Cromwell; and slaughterhouse licenses to Adam Spence and Daniel Scott, Nevis. The only case on the judicial side of the Warden's Court (Nil Desperandum Company v. Reichelt) was withdrawn. Adolph Lehman granted one head of water from a creek to the eastward of Paddy's Gully. The application of H. Hoffman and others for an extension of water-race was adjourned for a week.

The rumour regarding Mr Pyke's leave of absence for a twelvemonth is correct.

The *Trapeza Times* says Mr T. L. Shepherd shortly intends to address his constituents.

Conditional tenders for the construction of a bridge over the Molyneux at Clyde are called by the Provincial Government.

District Land Officers, in connection with the new Act, have been appointed as follows:—Lawrence, Warden Pyke; Dunedin, Warden Willis; Naseby, Warden Robinson; Clyde, Warden Simpson; Queenstown, Warden Beetham.

Mr Alexander R. Mackay, District Surveyor for the Dunstan, while travelling the other day from Dunedin to Waikohu, in company with his two brothers, in an express wagon, came in contact with Cobb's coach, driven by Mr McIntosh. He proposes to sue Cobb & Co. for £30.

Once again, the settlers at Martin's Bay are reported to be on the verge of starvation: that is to say, they were in that state on the 22nd ultimo, when Mr Sandison left the Bay for Queenstown. We have seen no account of aid having been afforded by sea or land; so it may be concluded that the settlers are in queer case by this time.

A list of claims for insertion in the Electoral Roll for the Dunstan District is affixed to the door of the Court-house for public inspection. There are sixty names on the list, and fifty-four of the claimants reside within the boundaries of the Kawarau Electoral District. It is notified that objections to any of the claims must be forwarded to the Registration Officer at Clyde on or before the 30th inst. Mr Pyke still acts as Registration Officer for this district.

The following (from telegrams in the *Daily Times*) is the latest news regarding the General Government composition, which is likely to remain unchanged at any rate until the meeting of the Assembly in June:—"Mr Gistorm was offered but declined a seat in the Upper House. At a Cabinet meeting yesterday, Mr Vogel definitely accepted the Premiership. The Gazette to-day announces his appointment as Premier, and the acceptance of Mr Fox's resignation by the Acting-Governor; also the confirmation of Messrs McLean, Richards, Batgite, O'Rourke, and Reynolds, in their present offices."

The *Bruce Herald* says:—"Although the open season commenced on the 1st April, we have not heard of any great sport having been obtained amongst the native game in this neighbourhood. We unite stand, however, that some very good bags have been secured. At the end of the week, when two sportsmen (?) were about, a fine old grouse, belonging to a gentleman in the immediate neighbourhood, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, and all search to find him dead or alive has proved unavailing. His mate came home the other day in a maimed state, and bore marks of shot in the head and various parts of the body. On Saturday last, we are informed two keen sportsmen belonging to the township had been out all day along the river banks in search of game, but finding nothing they left for home in disgust. On passing through Mr George Elder Brown's property, their dog suddenly gave the usual indications of being in the immediate neighbourhood of game. Walking up stealthily, a fine bird was observed amongst the native grass, and to make sure of their mark our sportsmen (?) gave the bird no time to take wing, and dropped it as it stood. Both sportsmen and dog rushed forward and picked up—a fine fat rooster! The owner—the Chinese gardener—speedily discovered the fate of his favourite fowl, and it is said our quasi sportsmen will have to pay pretty smartly for their questionable mistake."

The Committee of the Cromwell Athenæum held an ordinary meeting in the Town-hall on Tuesday evening last. The members present were Messrs Preshaw (president), Colclough, Baird, Taylor, Matthews, and Jolly (hon. secretary). Minutes of previous meeting—held on 11th February—were confirmed. A letter was received from Mr Hastings, Gold-fields Secretary, informing the Committee that the General Government had been again written to regarding the reserve adjacent to the Post-office, which was applied for some time ago as a site for a Public Library, and stating that the result would be communicated to the Committee on receipt of a reply. The President mentioned that Mr Willis, Provincial Under-Secretary, happened to be in Cromwell on the 7th instant, and he had taken the opportunity to point out to that gentleman the allotments sought to be obtained—viz., sections 3, 4, 37, and 33, block III. There seemed now to be a fair prospect of getting all the allotments applied for, with the exception of that portion of section 4 upon which the Post-office stands.—The Librarian (Mr J. M. Kelly) reported having made the usual half-yearly inspection of the Library. The number of books missing was 35, and three of that number had gone astray since last report. The report further stated that a large number of magazines and newspapers had been taken away from the reading-room during the half-year, and had not been returned. The Melbourne *Leader* appeared to be an especial favourite with one of the town subscribers, who was in the habit of appropriating each number almost immediately it was laid on the library table. Complaint was also made that certain subscribers continued to exchange their books without marking the numbers on the slate provided for the purpose,—thus causing much trouble and confusion, and rendering it impossible for the Librarian to keep a correct register of the books taken and returned.—The Committee instructed the Librarian to have the slate suspended in a conspicuous position in the reading-room, with a placard directing attention to it.—A list of books to arrive by the Wild Deer, to the order of the Education Board, was received. It was resolved to order new books to the value of £40; and Messrs Colclough, MacKellar, and Matthews were deputed to make a selection from the catalogue.—Mr C. W. Wright was unanimously elected a member of committee in room of Mr F. Hastings, who has left the district.—In view of the approaching session of Provincial Council, it was resolved to summon a special meeting of subscribers with the object of nominating trustees for the Athenæum Reserve,—such meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN.

TUESDAY, 9 a.m.

The General Government have called for tenders for construction of railway between Tokomairiro and Lawrence.

Sir F. D. Bell addressed his constituents at Invercargill last night. A vote of confidence was proposed; also an amendment to the opposite effect. The show of hands was nearly equal. The Chairman declared the motion carried.

The Government intend to enforce the full penalties against Mr Webb for his non-fulfilment of the San Francisco contract.

Four men were blown to sea in an open boat from the Waitara (Taranki) a few days since. After three days' search, the steamer Go-ahead picked them up forty miles out in a famishing condition.

"BENDIGONIANA."

The entire absence of any items of local news of any importance to chronicle in this cheerful purgatory of a place, compels me to follow the example set by many of your correspondents, of late, who have taken to moralising or speculating on what might be, or ought to be done, to accelerate the sluggish pace of our material prosperity. This apparent general dearth of news will, assuredly, bring to an untimely end the careers of that useful class yept "your own." While cudgelling my brains for matter wherewith to fill a page, I am reminded of an anecdote of a man who ordered his son to take a jug and bring him a quart of beer. "Where's the money, father?" said the lad. "Pooh! money! Why, any fool can get beer with money; but to get it without, that's the trick," replied his impecunious dad. The boy set off and shortly returned, and, handing his father the jug, said—"Here you are, drink, father."—"Why, you rascal, there's no beer in the jug."—"Ah!" said his precocious son, "any fool can drink beer when it is in the pot; but to drink when there is none, that's the trick." And so with us poor scribblers of the present: to supply the public with news when none comes to hand, "that's the trick;" and one which I confess is very difficult of acquirement. So much for a commencement. Now, turning to my notes, I find a memo., "Fuel in the future."

Has it ever struck anyone, that in a very few years most of our gold-producing districts will be totally destitute of fuel; that the consumption is continually going on, and that nothing is being done in the way of planting trees, &c., to meet future requirements? This world is a selfish one, I know, and Utopian ideas are not generally relished; but let me soberly ask,—What are our successors to do in the absence of all combustible material? "Slinging the billy" will be obsolete to the future gold-miner of Otago; and unless some method of "bottling sunshine" is initiated, the miner, *et hoc genus omne*, will also become obsolete. Hundreds of square miles of auriferous ground which, under more favourable circumstances as regards labour, &c., would afford employment to thousands in the next generation, will simply become and remain a howling wilderness from the above cause. Cannot the Government initiate some plan to meet the case? The squatter pays but a trifle comparatively for the wealth he draws from Crown lands. If one of the conditions of his lease was, that he should plant so many acres of forest during his tenure, a step would be taken in the right direction; and doubtless the climatic and other benefits to be derived from a plentiful vegetation would become so apparent, that the example would be followed far and wide throughout the Province, by all who have any desire to make it a permanent home for themselves and families.

So we have at last a properly constituted Mining Association for the Cromwell district. Well, I hope it will be productive of benefit; but I am afraid the mining interest has suffered so long from chronic neglect, that it must now almost be *in articulo mortis*, and beyond the reach of curative measures. However, it is worth the trial: miracles have occurred, and may do so again. As yourself and other journalists have frequently reiterated in our ears, Union is required if we would hope to better our condition, in due respect for our calling, and compel our legislators to give the industry the same consideration as the other wealth-producing interests of the Province. The fledgeling of the "Bannockbites" appears to be able to run alone, and to disregard the injunction. But it will never do. Like the Highlanders at Waterloo, we must march shoulder to shoulder to achieve success in the work for which Mining Associations were instituted. The remarks about whisky-vendors, &c., in a letter which appeared in your last issue would have been better left unuttered, as not at all calculated to add to the dignity of an officer of a deliberative body, such as I assume a Mining Association to be. Gold-fields towns are necessary to miners just as miners are necessary to gold fields towns: therefore I see nothing incompatible in the conjunction of business people with miners, and think it very bad taste to impute unworthy motives to the former, whose interest in the miners' welfare is nearly as great as that of the miner himself. However, *experientia docet*; and I have hopes of seeing our Mining Associations conducting their meetings and deliberations with as much gravity and dignity as our Provincial Parliament, whose respectability is kept up at the rate of 20s. *per diem* individually.

I suppose it is folly to speak about the weather. Everybody knows that it is and has been the driest season experienced by the miners in Otago. But does anybody know when rain will come? I should like to know, you know; as I have lately met several melancholy sluicers who have apparently become slightly cracked, owing, I suppose, to the continued drought, and should like to relieve their minds of a monomaniacal idea which seems to possess them, that it is never going to rain again. This is a desperate state of affairs, and the Clerk of the Weather, whoever that mystic personage may be, will have much to answer for in so persistently withholding the aqueous supply. Snow fell to a small extent in the more elevated regions last Thursday, but the thirsty earth lapped up the scanty dole, and the lower localities reaped no benefit whatever. Gold, in this district at least, is unattainable without the agent water. We have none, and Winter is close at hand to set its frosty seal on the miners' labour: so I fear unless a general amnesty is proclaimed between the miners and their purveyors, the winter of 1873 will be one of unexampled bankruptcy. I may be thought a croaker in venting the above opinion; but let the Government look to it; they hold the remedy in their hands in the shape of £300,000 for water supply, and upon them be it.

Bendigo, April 8, 1873.

VIATOR.

NEVIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

April 8, 1873.

The vicissitudes incident to a miner's life have for some time past interrupted the correspondence with which I was wont to supply you, and which I had hoped to be able to continue to do regularly, without any great inconvenience to myself, and doubtless with great pleasure and profit to your readers. But "hope told a flattering tale," for scarcely had I got myself into "corresponding" trim when a cruel Fate must step between me and my intentions, and address me thus:—"If you would pay the butcher, the baker, the storekeeper, and above all the publican—in short, if you would be honest, virtuous, happy, and respected,—go get a payable claim." Necessity licks us all, and the crut question is one that stands no trifling with; so I rolled up the few rags that I dignify by calling a swag, reciting mournfully while doing so the Byronic stanza,—

"Tribe of the wandering foot and weary breast,
Where shall ye flee and be at rest?"

Having finished rolling the swag and reciting, I took the way that led to nowhere in particular, and I am rejoiced to say that I did not go far in that direction when I met in with a party who (for a consideration) kindly permitted me to occupy a share in their claim. Whether it is the payable claim that my Fate told me to "go get" or not, is a question the solution of which is still in the womb of futurity; but "hope on," *et cetera*. So here I am, still in the land of the mountain and the flood, inditing these lines by the light of a sputtering "slush" lamp.

The arch which the sun describes in the heavens is lessening daily; the mountains have assumed the tints of autumn; the mists hover over the meadows, and all Nature proclaims that the advent of winter is at hand. Those among us who have "viewed the labour of the ant" and are wise (perhaps that experience which teacheth fools has something to do with it as well) are laying in a stock of coal, so that they may be able to welcome old Winter with his frosts and snows with a roaring fire. The laying-in of a supply of coals is a laudable custom, and highly to be commended; but it is about the way in which it is done that I would write a few words.

On the Nevis here, if Dame Nature has been pleased to give us a rigorous winter, she has also, with her usual kindly and prudent forethought, given us a counterpoise in the shape of an abundant supply of excellent coal; and if it were not for this supply of coal, this place would be almost, if not quite, uninhabitable during the winter months. Then, if such be the case,—and there is no gainsaying it, for firewood has all but disappeared,—it is surely our duty to husband this source of comfort; and this can best be done by working the coal-seams systematically and economically. If this course be adopted, a supply sufficient to satisfy all our requirements can be obtained with little labour or expense for many years to come; but, on the contrary, if the custom which at present obtains be pursued much longer, coal will be difficult to get, and its price will become oppressive. Hitherto there has been no system whatever observed in the working of the seams. When a party wanted a supply of coal they went to the seam, and if they found an opening, good and well; if not, they made one for themselves, and got their supply in the easiest and quickest way they could, with no regard whatever to the safety or permanence of the opening they had found made or made themselves; and the consequence was that the ground caved in and the opening closed up. The party following had of course to go to an additional amount of labour and trouble to obtain the opening they required. This is the custom that has been and is being followed, and it will surely be admitted that it is a bad one, and that it is a selfish and a culpable squandering of one of the greatest blessings that a good Providence has endowed this district with; and if persisted in, we must expect that coal will maintain its present and even attain to a higher price. The means of averting such an evil is at hand—viz., by some one applying for a lease of the best seam. It is true that this has been mooted several times, but execution has always been abandoned because of threa-

tened opposition. The time has come when we must unite in supporting anyone who may apply for a lease, and also in bearing down any opposition to the granting of such lease.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Nevis Public Library was held since my last. The old committee and office-bearers retiring through effluxion of time, a fresh committee and office-bearers were elected. Messrs Driggs, Masters, and Scally were chosen as trustees. I am informed that the Education Board have sent the committee two lists of books on hand for distribution among the public libraries of the Province, from which lists the Committee are to pick and choose the books they require. Let us hope that the selection will be a judicious one, and that it may not be made in vain. And also let us hope that by the arrival of a goodly parcel of good books we may be able to record the one act of justice done by the Provincial Government to this place. Who knows how far such an act might go towards redeeming it from the contempt into which it has fallen with us?

It is pleasant to behold the labours of the reaper, and to inhale the fragrance of the harvest-field. Such a pleasure was mine while on a visit to the Crossing last week. The field of oats is of no great extent: some five or six acres; but still, even this is something gained, something wrested from the wilderness, and is progress indeed. I was informed that the crop would average thirty bushels to the acre, and is considered a poor one.

Mining affairs wear a cheerful aspect. All are busy, and few complaints are heard. Two or three claims in Drummmond's Gully, Upper Nevis, are reported to be turning out extremely well. This gully or creek was opened ten years ago, and, if I mistake not, went by the homely name of Porridge Gully, some Scotchmen who exhibited a *deavouring* love of their national dish being the prospectors. After the first rush to it, it was almost deserted until two years ago. Since then, several parties have been doing well in it. This is another proof of the imperfect manner in which the auriferous ground in this district was originally wrought.

BANNOCKBURN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

April 12, 1873.

After the week or two of cold weather we had lately, we have got a change to something much more pleasant; indeed, the weather at this season is more pleasant as a rule than at any other season of the year. If the water was only a little more plentiful with some of us, we should be contented enough.

Lately I have heard a good deal of talk about the "big race," and am glad to say that people generally seem to have much greater confidence in the scheme now than at its initiation. The large number of shares which some of the promoters wished to appropriate no doubt did the company a good deal of harm at the beginning, and numbers here would have taken shares then but for that circumstance. However, seeing that the company have made such good progress with the race this summer, no one can doubt that it will come in; and once in, that it will pay handsomely is certain. A remark one often hears is: "If the Otago Creek water race was only in, we might have a chance of doing something worth while." So frequently is this sort of thing said, that for my part I am afraid that even when it does come in, its supply will not be half adequate to our wants. Yet, in spite of all this—in spite of the fact that we of the Bannockburn will reap most benefit from its construction—I believe very few out here hold shares in the company. The reason cannot be lack of money, for a more prosperous district I feel sure there is not in the Province. I can only conclude it is and has been with this scheme as with most matters of moment among mining communities. Miners cry out their grievances, and complain loudly enough about this and that; but when anything comes to be attempted towards a remedy, many of them at once begin to sing dumb. If a public meeting is called, for instance, you will find very few to attend; the majority think there will be plenty there without them, and so too frequently the affair falls through.

Good Friday passed away much the same as any other day on this side of the Kawarau. I noticed very few who were not at work, and really it can hardly be wondered at. A holiday brings no pleasure with it; there is seldom anything in the way of amusement provided, while there is nowhere to go, and nothing to see.

The Standard machine is to start in a day or two upon some stone from the Young Australian. Crashings from the Royal Standard, Caledonian, &c., will follow, so that we may expect to see the battery at work for some considerable time. This is a pleasing expectation, for our little township has rather a woebegone appearance when the mill is not at work. The Young Australian parcel is sixty tons. I have been informed that this company have an immense face of stone before them. Two men can get more stone down than the other two can take away. The stone is of a very loose nature, so loose that it can almost be pulled down by the hands. Provided sufficient water could be obtained, it could be slaked nearly as well as crushed in a machine. A small crashling from a claim known as the Marquis of Lorne took place this week, and resulted in a return of some data over an owner to the town. The proprietors have abandoned it, however, owing to the stone having run out; but I hear a new party have taken it up, and intend prospecting it further. A new party, I hear also, intend working the Vale of Arocl.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

TALL TALK.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—Having for some time had opportunities of seeing the *Dunstan Times*, I cannot but acknowledge that the Clyde people ought highly to appreciate their local paper, for it advocates their opinions in tall talk to the letter.

In last Friday's publication we have again the full particulars of the conditions upon which the Government is prepared to receive offers for the construction of a bridge over the Molyneux at Clyde. I can scarcely read the conditions without seriously thinking the Government Engineer must be poking fun at the influential inhabitants of that town, knowing what enormous sums they have expended in private enterprise. I have no doubt whatever but our neighbours will at once furnish the money for such an important undertaking. Having a partial knowledge of the locality, I can at once see the immense advantage offered in one of the conditions—viz., that the promoters will be allowed to cut timber in any Government bush free of charge—for instance, the bush about Westwood's garden—for I believe that is upon a Government reserve,—besides the fine timber his currant and gooseberry bushes would afford. Again, there are locally-made bricks, of splendid quality, that might be used for the piers. And no doubt a certain Councillor—a leading man in the town—would tender at the very lowest price to putty the heavy timber together, thereby saving a large item in iron. However, I cannot but feel certain the Clydeites must have the money, and that they will commence immediately—if they have not begun already—and congratulate the country at large that before the coming winter sets in we shall see a splendid structure crossing the river at Clyde. The bridge completed, and the ferry consequently of no further use, I am given to understand that a certain citizen (an ex M.P.C.) will endeavour to raise sufficient capital to connect the bridge with the Nevis and its dependencies by means of a railway tunnel passing through the Carrick Ranges.

Again, a flour-mill has been talked about, the prospectus having been out some time; and now that a mill is likely to be erected at Tiger Hill, the Clyde capitalists (so says the *Times*) intend commencing theirs immediately. The site has not yet been decided on, the want of sufficient water being an obstacle, (although I believe the want of money is a greater one). If the projectors would allow me to suggest a site, I should say the north end of the town—at the culvert,—there being a fine fall. As there cannot be the slightest doubt that the Supreme Court and prisons for the Central Interior will be located at Clyde, the promoters might—in case of a deficiency of water—arrange with the Government to have a treadmill for the amusement of the lunatics and prisoners, until such time as the proposed scheme of bringing the Lindis river over the hills is completed. I merely offer this as a suggestion.

No doubt our friends below, having a large amount of capital to spare, will show the world a lesson as to how to obtain the enormously rich deposits of gold lying in the Molyneux, by fitting out steam dredges of say 1000 horse-power, pneumatic tubes of say 100 feet in diameter, boats of all sizes constructed on Nuttall's principle, &c. By-the-by, speaking of that gentleman, in last Friday's issue of that extensively-circulated paper, the *Dunstan Times*, a letter appears in which he speaks of the enormous amount of talk as to how he would be supported in his new project at Clyde; but it seems he would prefer a little money for shares from the wealthy citizens, rather than gas from the local paper.

In conclusion, Mr Editor, I hope you will warn your readers not to be jealous of our neighbours and their extensive undertakings, but to wait till our turn comes.—Yours, &c.,

Cromwell, April 14. Go AHEAD.

DOINGS OF THE MINING CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—For me to attempt to prove the correctness of my former explanation may appear like attempting to stem the tide with a pitchfork, seeing that against it there is the written record of the reporter, and Mr Crombie flatly contradicting it; and for aught I know the other nine members will follow suit. However, the circumstances which surrounds the affair, which I now propose to draw attention to, will to any unbiassed mind show that the balance is yet a long way in my favour.

Before proceeding, let me first dispose of a few preliminaries that has gathered round it. I am sorry Mr Crombie had not other reasons for disputing my explanation than to do justice to the chairman and to himself. If anything I have said may be construed to be an injustice to the chairman, I will be most willing to apologise. Most people are aware that too much formality in meetings such as the Mining Conference does not accelerate business, and that a little licence was sometimes allowed by Mr Miller for that purpose I do not think he will dispute; and I think I will be able to show that I was doing Mr Crombie more justice than he has done himself. It is satisfactory for me to know that no dependent member of the *Tuapeka Times* staff will suffer by my calling in question the report, as it was the proprietor himself who was taking the minutes at the time. Printed reports of that day's proceedings were not in the hands of mem-

bers until the morning they left Lawrence, or attention might have been drawn to the error, as was with one or two others, which to their credit was very few, and which was duly rectified.

As to the circumstances I was to refer to. How is it to be accounted for there is no mention of this resolution in the report, which was intended to embrace all particular objects, while the other which I said was carried in its stead finds a place there? Surely a motion which strikes at the root of a very important scheme should have been mentioned. Either the sub-committee appointed to draw out the report must have wilfully left it out, or been ignorant of its being carried. The report, though it may have more particularly been in the hands of a few, it was looked upon by all as the most important part of the proceedings, and it was subject to a close scrutiny by all the members before it was unanimously passed. Surely it was doing Mr Crombie more justice to affirm the motion was not carried, than for he to say it was, and then allow it to be trampled over in this manner. For anyone interested in such a resolution to affirm now it was carried when three days after they must have lost all recollection of it, is more fitting of the term of "Consistency Exemplified" than was its origin. I have been more personal than I could have desired; but in attempting to defend a body whom I highly respect from unmerited calumny, I bring odium on myself, and from a quarter I least expected: I cannot be blamed if I retaliate. Before I leave the subject for good, I desire to state the real facts; and I should have done so before had I ever thought it would have been disputed. The motion which I said was carried instead of the original was an amendment; and it was not the first amendment proposed either. Mr Morrison proposed an amendment which was not supported, part of which was then embraced in the one proposed by myself, and which he agreed to second. It was carried, as is stated, six voting for and one against. Who were the members that voted for, I could not undertake to say; but Mr Shaw was the member who voted against it. The motion of Mr Crombie was never put to the vote of the meeting, as the amendment was carried. Such is the true facts, gainsay it that chooses.

As I have put the reporter into further errors, a certain circumstance which occurred at the time, which I intend to draw his private attention to, and which if he can recollect I have no doubt he will agree with what I have stated.

I am, &c.,

J. ALEXANDER.

Clyde, April 11, 1873.

P.S.—One remark in your comment on my explanation: that surely I must allow that two such resolutions being both carried was fitting food either for censure or ridicule. All I have to say, if consideration had been given to the qualifying statement in the report regarding a Minister of Mines, and the non-appearance of anything respecting the other, that there was in my opinion equal food for an explanation as for ridicule, had the desire for such been so balanced.

SUPREME COURT, DUNEDIN.

The Criminal Sittings of the above Court commenced on Monday, April 7, before His Honor Mr Justice Chapman. We make the following condensation from our Dunedin exchanges:—

Eight cases were set down for trial, in five of which the Grand Jury found true bills. In the other three there had not been time to prepare indictments. The first case taken was

THE MORAY PLACE SHOOTING CASE.

Thomas Ryan was charged with having on the 4th January last, shot at, with intent to kill, James Farrell, detective officer.

The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr B. C. Haggitt prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr Barton defended the accused.

Mr Haggitt proceeded to address the Jury. After commenting upon the evidence which would be brought before them, he suggested certain motives which would have been likely to influence the prisoner towards committing the crime. Farrell, he said, had been in the Force for some ten years, and had amassed property to the value of £600 or £700. A reward of £300 was also coming to him from Sydney for the arrest in Dunedin of a defaulting bank clerk from there. Farrell's widow would also have been entitled, if it had been said he was shot while in the execution of his duty, to a compensation of £300. All this the prisoner, by marrying Farrell's widow, (and he would show they were on loving terms,) would come into possession of. Then, also, Mr Haggitt suggested, the prisoner might have headed a public subscription, and interested himself in getting it well filled; and by these means he might have made quite a good thing in a monetary point of view, of murdering Farrell and marrying Mrs Farrell. Mr Haggitt then went on to say (we quote from the *Times*)—"Having made these suggestions to you, I will read some extracts from the letters on which I have been commenting, as showing the motive of the prisoner. I shall not read the letters in their entirety. Only one of the letters is from the prisoner to Mrs Farrell; the others are letters written by Mrs Farrell to the prisoner; and these letters, as I have already told you, were discovered all together in the prisoner's box. The discovery of the letter from the prisoner to Mrs Farrell was made in this way: On one occasion Farrell found the prisoner's likeness in his wife's workbox. She made some excuse, which apparently satisfied Farrell at the time. She stated that

she had stolen it from a Mrs Gilligan, at Palmerston. Farrell's suspicions were however aroused, and one day he went to the Post-office and found a letter addressed to his wife by the prisoner, and which is the only letter from the prisoner to Mrs Farrell that we are possessed of; but the remainder of the correspondence shows that he had been writing to her, for her letters speak of his letters to her. Mrs Farrell urged the prisoner in nearly every letter to burn her letters. In this way she appears to have exercised more caution than the prisoner. Fortunately would it have been for him if he had taken her advice, and thus have removed the very strong evidence against him now. No doubt Mrs Farrell, exercising more caution than the prisoner, burned the letters which she received from him. At any rate none have been found, and the only letter from the prisoner to Mrs Farrell which we can produce, is the letter which Farrell himself intercepted."

We have not space for the letters—one from Ryan to Mrs Farrell, and twelve from Mrs Farrell to Ryan. In his letter, he calls her his "Delia," and signs himself "yours, most lovingly, Dudo." Her letters abound with passionate expressions of love. Here are extracts from some of them:—

Oh, my own duck, won't you let me kiss—oh, such a lot of times—when you come. You said you would always love me, duck. There is a grand skame on foot. If I could carry it out, it would at least throw us together for some months—perhaps longer. He wants me to go home in the summer—that is, if he could afford it—for the good of my health, for I am far from well. If that could be, I would have you come down, and lay up sick, and get compensation, and go away to America, as it were to your sisters, but to wait for me in Melbourne. Oh, pettie, if you could manage that we would be at least happy for some time. When we get to London I could make excuses for remaining there for a long time, under the pretence of bad health, and we could be together all the time. It would be like heaven, and to be there none would watch us. . . . Your love is all in this world I live for. I believe I would be dead long ago only for it. Oh, darling, it is the silver border to all my dark clouds. Oh, my own dear pet, it is the only ray of sunshine that brightens all my misery. . . . My heart and soul is yours, love, as long as the smallest particle of breath is left in my body. Yes, my own darling, you are my life, my hope, my joy; and without you, pettie, I cannot think of living. Oh, Dudo, what would all the world, without you it all be blank to me. Pray for your pettie, love, and be of good cheer, and I will pray for you. How I wish I was near you this very minute. Do not study the spelling or writing—only the words, pettie. . . . I am so glad you love me, as you used to do. Oh, my darling, it is the only thing I live for. I would be dead long ago, only for you. I am so glad you love me, Dudo. Oh, if I was near you, how I would whisper that with my little head resting on your shoulders. I often did in the days gone by, and I hope will again soon. You are my day dream, the dazzling vision, the silver border to all my dark clouds. You are my love, my pet, husband. . . . Oh Dudo, it is so cruel to be kept here in misery when I could be happy with you, if for one hour even, or half an hour, or if I could only say Dudo, and then tear me away only one little tiny kiss. Oh, a child never longed for its mother's breast more than I do to be near you. . . . One pressure of that gentle hand of thine is worth a lifetime with others; one kiss from those soft lips, one look from those soft eyes, that speak from the soul, a moment pressed to that manly breast, is worth years of devotion from others.

And so forth, and so forth, through the whole of them.

Farrell was then examined, and repeated the evidence he gave previously. In reference to love affairs between his wife and Ryan, he said he had forbidden Ryan to visit at his house since May, 1870, in consequence of something which he then saw between them. In the Alliance Hotel, he had seen his wife sitting on Ryan's knee. Since then, on certain occasions, he had watched prisoner going into his house, and had listened to the talk of love. One night—the third running on which he planted himself—he went in and interrupted their conversation. He took a revolver with him, intending to "make the man, if he had done anything improper, take a knife and cut off his own two ears, and then I would turn him out." He had taken a drink with Ryan on the day of assault. He said, "I wish to explain how I was on speaking terms with Ryan after turning him from my house. My wife asked me to speak to the prisoner, in order to prevent people from passing remarks, and to keep her from disgrace. In order to hide myself, and to hide my wife's folly, I spoke to him like a man. I had no ill-feeling towards him, because she had promised me that she would give him up, and that she would not speak to him any more. He had requested the Commissioner of Police to keep the prisoner from Dunedin, and Ryan was consequently ordered to Southland. In June, 1872, the prisoner was dismissed, and returned to Dunedin."

Farrell's direct and cross examination were not concluded until Tuesday morning. Other witnesses were then examined. The only important addition to former evidence was that of Humphreys, who now stated that he had distinctly heard Farrell call out, "Ryan has murdered me."

Sub-Inspector Mallard's evidence contained many important particulars. Mr Barton put him under a searching cross-examination with a view to discover whether he was not possessed of information that could seriously damage the case for the Crown, to the effect that Ryan had been seen at the Water of Leith Hotel about the time the shooting took place. The statement made to Mallard by a woman of the town, named Sarah White, would, he swore, affect the prisoner's whereabouts only after 12 o'clock. An individual had made certain statements to him regard-

ing the prisoner's whereabouts shortly after the shooting, which would help the prisoner's defence greatly; but after half-an-hour's cross-questioning, the individual declined to identify Ryan from among others. Consequently, Mallard could put no faith in his testimony, and had thrown it on one side. The witness had found a photograph of Farrell, and one of Mrs Farrell, in prisoner's room.

On Wednesday, Mr Barton proceeded to call witnesses for the defence.

Patrick Keligher, landlord of the European Hotel, where prisoner stayed, said when prisoner came home on the night of the shooting—a little after one a.m.—there was nothing unusual about his manner. He informed prisoner that the police charged him with shooting Farrell, whereupon the prisoner exhibited what Keligher considered genuine surprise. Ryan proposed to go to the police. On their journey to the station, the prisoner seemed to be annoyed at the charge.

Heber Hewson, an ex-Sergeant of Police, was at the Water of Leith Hotel on the night of the 4th January. Ryan came to that Hotel between twenty minutes and half-past eleven. There were no symptoms in the prisoner's appearance of having exerted himself. Sarah White brought news of Farrell being shot while Ryan was there. Every body present looked upon the report as a mere lark. The prisoner also seemed to do so, and evinced no excitement whatever about the matter.

William Yielding, a coachman, said prisoner came to the Water of Leith Hotel between a quarter and twenty minutes past eleven.

Mr Barton then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He commenced by directing their attention to three remarkable cases in which he, as a lawyer, had been concerned. The first case was that of John Johnson, tried for the murder of Yorkey; the second was that of Reichelt, tried for arson. In both of these cases, evidence was remarkably strong in favour of the presumed guilt of the prisoners; but in both, it had been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the prisoners, although things looked black enough for both of them, were perfectly innocent. The theory put forward by Mr Haggitt regarding monetary motives on the prisoner's part, almost took his breath away; as a legal curiosity he thought it should be framed and glazed. As regarded the motive of love for Farrell's wife on Ryan's part, it was perfectly clear, from her letters, that if he wanted the woman he had only to cry "Come," and she would have eloped with him. But the fact was that his feeling was not so strong as hers. At his own request he had been sent to Hampden, and rather than come to Dunedin, he gave up 1s. a day. The prisoner had evidently tried to overcome the illicit love between Farrell's wife and himself. The love motive was thus done away with. Then the prisoner's conduct on the day of the shooting was not that of a person who intended to commit murder. He had been perfectly cool; played billiards, and showed himself in the street up to the very minute of it. The attempted murder was committed at 20 minutes past eleven, and witnesses had sworn Ryan was at the Water of Leith at that time. Farrell had sworn positively to Ryan; but in the dark, with the smoke of the pistol in his eyes and the report in his ears, it was quite likely that Farrell was mistaken. Farrell also said, when he heard the steps fast, he thought they were those of a woman. Mr Barton had shown that Ryan had no motive whatever in shooting Farrell; if anybody had, Mrs Farrell had—although he did not suggest such a thing. But her letters showed that she had been living for years past in the most perfect misery. In concluding, he asked the Jury to remember that in a recent case [referring to Reichelt's] Farrell's evidence was contradicted by witness after witness, and that in regard to most important facts.

Mr Haggitt replied. In the course of his address, he pointed out that Mrs Farrell could not have committed the deed, for directly after the last shot was fired, she had opened the door to Farrell in her nightdress.

His Honor summed up. He pointed out, in reference to the appearance of Ryan at the Water of Leith Hotel at 20 minutes past 11, that Ryan had been seen walking leisurely in Princes-street at 5 minutes past 11, and it would not be easy for him to get to the Water of Leith Hotel by 20 minutes past unless he got into a cab, and there was no evidence that he did that.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at a quarter past 5 p.m. on Wednesday. Not having come to a decision on Thursday morning, they were discharged. Ryan is to be tried again on the 21st inst.

A telegram in the *Arrow Observer* says eight of the jury were for a verdict of guilty, and four opposed.

The rumour of the resignation of Mr Hallenstein as M.H.R., set afloat by the *Tuapeka Times*, has been contradicted by the *Wakaioa Mail*, with authority.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—At the present time, much watchfulness must be exercised, and the earliest evidences of ill health immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be greatly relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as nearly as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, at once simple and effective, is admirably adapted to the removal of such diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive a valuable relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

A Polar Continent Discovered.

News of a deeply interesting nature is given in a dispatch from San Francisco in the New York papers, regarding M. Pavy's expedition to Wrangel Land, the name given to the range of peaks sighted by Peterman to the north of the eastern extremity of Siberia, but of which nothing further has hitherto been known:—

The barque Cadmus, sent out to recover property from the wrecked whalers in the Arctic Sea, has returned to San Francisco with despatches from M. Pavy's expedition, received from the master of the whaling ship George Robbins on September 28, and bearing date of August 23, from the east coast of Wrangel Land, in latitude 74°38', 176°18' W. The following synopsis is translated from the original despatches addressed to the French Geographical Society:—The expedition, consisting of M. Octave Pavy, commander; Professor Thomas Newcomb, Henry Edwards, of San Francisco; Jean Brull, and four seamen, landed on the east shore of Kulyehinska Bay, in about lat. 67° N., long. 176° W., from the brig Albatross, on the 18th June. The party started eastward on the northern shore of Siberia on the 22nd, augmented by eleven natives, and provided with dogs and sledges. The outlets of several large streams were crossed, and on the 17th of July the mouth of the Petrolitz River was reached. From this point, the ice existed in immense detached fields, having a steady movement to the N.E. The party set out due north for the south shore of Wrangel Land, crossing a single ice-floe of sixty miles in breadth. In this distance the observations showed that the party had been carried eighteen miles out of their bearings by the movement of the ice-floe. M. Pavy determined the accuracy of his theory of the concentration and increased velocity of the branch of the great "Ku Ro Sirod" (Japanese current) setting through Behring Straits and winding eastward off the Siberian coast. The ice-raft, constructed of inflated bags of prepared rubber, was launched at intervals, and open stretches of water were crossed of varying widths from thirty to sixty miles. The coast of Wrangel Land was reached at the mouth of a large stream flowing from the north-west, not laid down in any of the charts. This discovery establishes the theory of the existence of a large Polar continent reaching far to the north, and having a summer temperature sufficiently warm to melt the snows. The current of the river turns eastward, and sweeps along the open coast. M. Pavy decided upon following the course of the stream northward, and the expedition had penetrated 200 miles. Its course was uniformly through a level valley, varying from five to sixty miles in breadth, skirted by mountain ranges of great height, and at different points rising in perpendicular cliffs and exposing faces of bare rock. Eighty miles from the mouth of this river, on the open plain, the party discovered traces of the remains of the extinct mastodon, and on excavating where the tusks of one protruded above the snow, the immense body was found in a perfect state of preservation. The hide was covered with a thin growth of black, wiry bristles, becoming more thick and long along the ridge of the back. The trunks measured 11 ft. 8 in. from point to base, and curve to the elevation of the animal's eyes. The forelegs were kneeling, and the rear part deeply imbedded in the snow, the posture indicating that the animal was endeavouring to emerge from snow or water when overtaken by death. Professor Newcomb was unable to determine differences amounting to a distinct order from the elephant of the present period. The contents of the animal's stomach were examined, and exhibited specimens of barks and grasses which have not yet been subjected to satisfactory tests. The plain for many miles bore traces of these remains, and indicated that a vast herd of these enormous beasts had been overwhelmed by some great natural convulsion at a former period. In this region the polar bear abounded, and feasted upon this anciently-preserved food. One hundred and twenty miles from the coast a solid cliff of ice, 1000 feet in height, approached within half-a-league of the river, which is surrounded with a layer of gravel and large boulders thirty feet in depth where it crops out beneath the snow. The stones were smooth and rounded, having evidently been raised by some inexplicable cause of nature from beneath a water surface. Arctic animals are found along this valley in great abundance, and myriads of birds follow the course of the stream. M. Pavy expected to winter in latitude 75, in the valley of the great river of the Polar continent, and was about to commence the collection of animal materials for food and fuel, which were readily obtainable. The party were in good health

and spirits, and fully confident of reaching an open polar sea and a moderate temperature on the northern limits of this continent at an early period next season, and will thence proceed eastward to the Atlantic through Melville Sound. The despatches contain reports of some extent, detailing the scientific observations of the expedition, which are withheld from inspection before reaching their destination.

Monster Trial.

In the whole history of criminal jurisprudence there has never probably been anything equal to the gigantic trial which has concluded at Moscow, in Russia, on the 21st of November, and in which were arranged five hundred prisoners, upward of two hundred of whom were convicted and sentenced to cruel penalties. Among the accused were persons of every station of life—grey-haired men and youths, men and women; among the latter some highly accomplished and prepossessing in appearance. All the prisoners were charged with one of the gravest offences in the criminal code of Russia—that of counterfeiting. That code says: "The person that counterfeits the coin or currency of the Imperial Government shall suffer death." Notwithstanding this rigorous provision Russia has been flooded for many years past with well executed counterfeiters of the Government treasury notes. At length, in last July, a curious accident gave the Government the long looked for clue. Three thousand men and women were arrested, but after a preliminary examination twenty-five hundred of them were discharged, and about five hundred were held for trial. Among the latter were six Frenchmen, of St Petersburg, who had been caught printing the counterfeit notes, and a comparatively large number of women. On the 20th of October the trial was opened in the large hall of the Kremlin, which holds nearly five thousand persons. Two hundred and three of them were found guilty, among them about fifty women. Sentence of death was passed upon the six French printers, and the other convicted parties were confined to hard labour in the gold mines of the Ural mountains for life, or for ten years. The doomed men and women burst into piercing shrieks and howls, and well they might, for in the case of the former the sentence included barbarous flogging and branding on the forehead with red hot iron; while the women, some of whom were of refined descent, shuddered at the idea of having to do the most menial work for life or ten years at the station-houses, where the keepers of the male prisoners reside. In their despair some of the unfortunates threw themselves upon the ground, and their peircing cries, mingled with the clanking of their chains, produced a truly horrible effect. The excitement and frenzy of the condemned grew from minute to minute more intense, and the Judges, in order to restore quietude, had to call in the soldiers, who, with their kantschubs, beat the prisoners right and left, and then dragged them back to the vaults of the Kremlin.

A Brakesman's Dream.

Recently, in Alton, Ill., a man while under the influence of a dream nearly killed his wife. Edward Halkins, a brakesman on the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad, who was newly married, had been doing extra work, taking a sick friend's train in addition to his own, and so had no sleep for forty-eight hours. Naturally he was very tired when he went home, and after going to bed soon fell asleep. The dreams he had, and their almost tragic termination, are graphically described by a local newspaper:—

"Again his foot was on his native platform, and he heard the warning toot of the whistle for brakemen. The shadowy train bore him swiftly on; the telegraph poles fled past quicker and quicker; the whole country fled by like a panorama mounted on sheet-lightning rollers. In his dream he heard far-off another roar, and, swinging out by the railings, he saw another train coming at lightning speed around the curve. Both trains were crowded with passengers; in another moment they would rush together, and from the piles of ruin a cry of agony would shiver to the tingling stars from the lips of the maimed and dying. The engineers had seen their danger, for at that moment, in his dream, he heard the whistle calling for brakemen sound loud and unearthly. With the strength of desperation he gripped the brake and turned it down. There was a yell of pain, and 'Ed.' woke to find himself sitting up in bed and holding his wife by the ears, having almost twisted off her head. That's how 'Ed.'s wife came to wear a piece of red flannel round her throat, and complain of a wry neck."

Advice to the Girls.

Ladies—erased birds of beautiful plumage, but sickly looks—pale pets of the parlour, who vegetate in an unhealthy atmosphere, like the potato germinating in a dark cellar, why don't you go into the open air and warm sunshine, and add lustre to your eyes, bloom to your cheeks, elasticity to your step, and vigour to your frames? Take exercise, roam the fields, climb the fences, leap the ditches, wade the brooks, and after a day of exhilarating exercise and unrestrained liberty, go home with an appetite acquired by healthy enjoyment. The beautiful and blooming young lady—rosy-cheeked and bright-eyed—who can darn a stocking, mend her own frock, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pigs, milk the cows, and be a lady when required, is a girl the young men are in quest of for a wife. But your pining, screwed-up, wasp-waisted, doll-dressed, music murdering, novel-devouring, daughters of fashion and idleness, are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a brood of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want less fashionable restraint and more liberty of action; more kitchen and less parlour; more leg exercise and less sofa; more frankness and less mock-modesty. Loosen your waist-strings, and breathe pure atmosphere, and become something as good and beautiful as nature designed.

Such is Life.

The other week we reprinted, from an exchange, the story of Jacques Fenori, a member of the Old Guard at Waterloo, now a woodcutter at Tuapeka. And later we chronicled the death of Humphries at Balclutha, who, son of a Lord Mayor of London, was earning his living as cook in a hotel. Here is a third story, saddest of all:—

Dr Youl held an inquest lately, in the Melbourne Hospital, on the body of James Leech, aged thirty-one, a groom, and unmarried. The deceased was employed at a livery-stable in Collins-street, and slept in the hay-loft. He was in the habit of drinking, and sometimes went to bed in the loft drunk. On the previous night, another groom, who also slept in the loft, went up to bed about half-past twelve o'clock, passed the deceased, who was sober, and made some remark. About six in the morning, the deceased was found, insensible, lying on the ground, as if he had fallen through the opening in the loft for putting in hay. "Aegles," in the *Australasian*, says, with regard to the above:—"A common-place story enough! Yet that man had been the gay companion of the Duke of Beaufort and the Marquis of Hastings, and could trace his descent back to the time of William the Conqueror. Thus gossiped of him an old friend, as we walked together to the railway station:—'Yes, sir, I knew the family well. Came from the same part of Cheshire as myself. His right name was Leche. The Leches are lords of the manor, covering five parishes, near Tatton Park—Sir Philip Egerton's place. His father had in old time two packs of hounds, fifty hunters in his stables, and mounted fifteen grooms in livery, and kept open house. A very old family, sir. There have been sixteen John Hurlstone Leches in direct succession (a few Williams, perhaps). They bear three crowns on their coat-of-arms, having entertained a king of France, a king of England, and a king of Scotland. This was not the eldest, but he had a good fortune when he came of age, and ran through it quick. The late Marquis of Westminster was his guardian. I had a letter from his mother inquiring about him a mail or two ago.'—But his blue blood couldn't save him from dying a dog's death in a Melbourne stable-yard. A sad story!"

Detection of an Amalgam-Stealer.

(*Thomas Advertiser.*)

For some time past Captain Richards, manager of the Caledonian mine, has had suspicions that amalgam was being systematically stolen from the company's battery, but all efforts to confirm his belief by the detection of the robbery were unavailing. He acquainted Mr Sub-Inspector Bullen with his suspicions, and on Saturday morning, about three o'clock, Constable Grace was concealed in the machine-house. He was regularly built into a small space over the battery office, from which he could obtain a good view of all that proceeded in the machine-house. Here he had to remain for twelve hours, amidst smoke and dust arising from the engine and boilers. Shortly before three o'clock in the afternoon, or just before the change of shifts, he observed a man named Richard

Sullivan, alias James McIntosh, whose duty it was to take the silver and amalgam out of the bords, and place it in an enamelled pan in readiness for the amalgamator, take a piece of rag out of his breast, and squeeze portions of the silver through it. This he noticed several times. Finally, Sullivan left the main building, and went into the old battery building, which is on the lower level. Constable Grace then burst out of his position, pounced on his man, and arrested him. He found in his possession 1 oz. 12 dwts. of squeezed amalgam. The constable conveyed the prisoner to the mine manager, to whom he acknowledged he had committed himself, but pleaded that he was a poor man. Accompanied by the manager, the prisoner was conveyed to the Grahamstown watch-house, and he will be brought before the Police Court to-day, to answer the charge of larceny. The house occupied by the prisoner was searched after his arrest, and about a pound weight of quicksilver was discovered there. The capture was a clever one, and every credit is due to Constable Grace for the intelligence which he displayed throughout. His position was not at all an enviable one while he was on the watch, for even the food which he took with him soon became so far penetrated with dust and smoke that he could not eat it, and he had to remain in his uncomfortable position, doubled up in the form of the letter Z, without food for fully 12 hours.—Capt. Fraser, the R. M., dealt summarily with the case, and gave Sullivan twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

By recent telegrams, we notice that two men have been charged with stealing specimens from the same mine. One of the men turned Queen's evidence, and the other, Milner, has been committed.

MISCELLANEA.

One of the little pleasantries of the gallery "gods" at the Dublin Opera House consists in throwing on the stage a bouquet to which a piece of twine is attached. When the prima donna goes to pick up the nosegay it is suddenly drawn up again amid the roar of the "deities."

The amusing editor of the *Charleston Herald* always estimates the rain which falls in his district at a money value, just according to the gold it will wash up from the diggers' heaps of washdirt. He says, in a late issue, "Several hundreds of pounds worth of rain fell during Wednesday and Thursday last."

The *New York Herald* quotes a list of the aliases applied by its contemporaries to President Grant and to Mr Greeley during the past six months. The list is a curious one, and certainly deserves rebuke. Here it is:—Greeley: Atheist, Deist, common liar, Secessionist, Southern sympathiser, God-defier, traitor, Communist, brown bread eater, robber. Grant: Drunkard, loafer, bull-pup, swindler, treasury plunderer, horse jockey, beast, ignoramus, whisky cast.

Two ladies in New York were talking about the sparrows and their usefulness in ridding the city of the cancer worms, which used to be such a nuisance. One said the chirping of the sparrows early in the morning, when she wanted to sleep, was as great an evil as the worms: the other disagreed. Just then a gentleman came in and was appealed to: "Mr A., which do you think the worst—sparrows or worms?" He immediately answered, "I don't know: I never had sparrows."

The *Southland News* says:—"We have to acknowledge the receipt of an affecting souvenir—from, we presume, one of the theatrical levanters—in the shape of a neat 'shillelagh,' weighing something less than fourteen pounds. It came up from the Bluff as a parcel, addressed, 'Ayers Office, Glass, with care.' A label attached bore the following inscription:—"In re O'Brien, Accept enclosed valuable instrument as security for amount due—or as payment in full. Dr O'Toole. Stormbird, 1st March, 1873." We intend to give it a conspicuous place among the articles of *virtu* that adorn our sanctum."

The following, by Josh Billings, is only a trifle inferior to some passages in Thomson's "Seasons," by which noble poem it was evidently inspired:—"Spring came this year as much as usual. Hail, butuous virgin! 5000 years old and upward, hale and hearty old gal welcome to New York State and parts adjacent! Now the birds jow, now the cattle holler, now the pigs scream, now the geese warble, now the cats sigh, and Nature is frisky, while the nobby cockroach is singing 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Coming through the rhi.' Now may be seen the musketeer, that gray outlined critter of destiny, solitary and alone, examining his last year's bill, and now be heard with the naked ear the coarse shang-high lawling in the barn-yard."

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All kinds of Castings in Brass and Iron.
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Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in
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JAMES HUTTON,

late of the Australasian, is to be found at home
at the Caledonian Hotel, and has much pleasure
in informing his up-country friends and the
public in general that he has taken the above
house. Visitors patronising him will find them-
selves at home.

First-class board and lodging, 18s per week.
All meals; 1s; beds, 1s. Defy competition.
Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.
Hot, cold, and plunging baths free.
GOOD STABLES—Moderate charges.

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In all the above cases, arising from errors and
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has devoted himself for twenty years in
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the pupil of, and practised with, the celebrated
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Dr L. L. Smith hereby informs the public
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in this speciality of his profession; that others
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in pretending to be qualified, they are obtaining
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the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any
of these advertised nostrums escape with his life,
or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably
undermined by them, he may look upon himself
as the most fortunate mortal.

Dr L. L. Smith has been applied to by so many
unfortunate broken-down young-old-men, utterly
crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and flinched in
pocket, that he deems it a duty to publish this
to the world.

Those men and women who have been the vic-
tims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek
that recovery which is often beyond Dr Smith's
control. When will the public understand that
it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified
medical man, who has made this his sole study,
rather than apply to a number of ignorant im-
postors, who merely harp and prey upon their
pockets and health?

Dr L. Smith has always stated that to warn
the public of these quacks is his chief reason
for advertising.

In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of
spirits, loss of power, pimples on the forehead,
lassitude, inaptitude for business, impotency,
drainage from the system, and the various effects
of errors of youth, and blood-poisoning from dis-
eases previously contracted, Dr L. L. Smith in-
vites sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesita-
tion in stating that no medical man, either here
or in England, has had the opportunities of prac-
tice and extraordinary experience which he has
had. Therefore, those who really desire to be
treated by one who is at the head of his profes-
sion in this branch of medical practice should
lose no time in seeking his advice. Nor should
anyone marry without first consulting him.

Private Entrance is in Stephen-street South.

CONSULTATION FEE (by letter) ... 1s.

Medicines forwarded to all the Colonies, so
packed as to avoid observation.

Books published by the Doctor can be had on
application to him.

The new Consulting Rooms are at
182 COLLEGE-STREET EAST, MELBOURNE,
Opposite the Melbourne Club, (late the residence
of the Governor.)

Patent Medicines

Protected by Royal Letters patent—dated
October 11, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A chemical preparation of Phosphorus, with
the Vegetable Alkaloids, Quinia, Cypripeden,
Xanthoxylol, &c. Discovered, introduced, and
extensively prescribed by CHAS. LESLIE BRIGHT,
M.D., Resident Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital,
London.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the medical pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nerve substance, and for developing all the
powers and functions of the system to the high-
est degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the
known therapeutic agents of the day for the
speedy and permanent cure of:—

Nervous prostration	Shortness of breath
Liver complaints	Trembling of the hands
Palpitation of the heart	and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired nutrition
Noises in the head and ears	Mental and physical de- pression
Loss of energy and ap- petite	Consumption (in its in- cipient or first stages only)
Hypochondria	Eruptions of the skin
Female complaints	Impaired sight and me- mory
General debility	Nervous fancies
Indigestion	Impoverished blood
Flatulence	Nervous debility in all its stages
Incapacity for study or business	Premature decline
Sick headache	
Lassitude	

and all morbid conditions of the system arising
from whatever cause. The action of the Phos-
phodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing
the principle which constitutes nervous energy,
and on the other the most powerful blood and
flesh generating agent known; therefore, a mar-
vellous medicine for renovating impaired and
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
the function of assimilation to such a degree,
that where for years an emaciated, anxious, ca-
daverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and
firmness, and the whole system return to a state
of robust health.

The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the
organisation; for instance, it assists nature to
generate that human electricity which renews
and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous,
membranous, and organic systems. It operates
on the system without exciting care or thought
upon the individual as to the process. It moves
the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and
intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness,
unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or
animating element of life, which has been wasted,
and exerts an important influence directly on the
spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive,
tonic, and invigorating character; maintaining
that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular
system which renders the mind cheerful, bril-
liant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that
dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which
many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous
power with a feeling of vigor and comfort to
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the
eyes lighter; the skin clear and healthy; and
the hair acquires strength, showing the impor-
tance of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nu-
trition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain
degree of activity in the previously debilitated
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated
organs to return to their sound state and perform
their natural functions. Persons suffering from
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred sym-
ptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure
by the judicious use of this most invaluable
remedy.

DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

is sold only in cases at L. 1. 1s., containing Two
bottles; and L. 2. 2s., containing Five bottles;—
also in family cases at L. 5. containing Sixteen
bottles. To be had of all Chemists and up-
country Storekeepers throughout the Colonies,
from whom Pamphlets containing Testimonials
may be obtained.

Full directions for use, in the English, French,
and German languages, accompany each case.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

Sir Charles Locock, Physician Accoucheur to
her Majesty the Queen, stated at a meeting of
the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society that
in thirteen cases of debility and nervous prostra-
tion he had effected permanent cures by the use
of Dr Bright's Phosphodyne.

Sir Wm. Ferguson, Bart., F.R.S., surgeon to
her Majesty the Queen, says:—"I have re-
peatedly prescribed Dr Bright's Phosphodyne
and found it an agreeable and beneficial remedy.
I have but one objection regarding it, and that is,
the elaborate process required in the preparation
will not allow of the retail price being within the
reach of all classes."

Dr Lancaster, the eminent coroner, says:—
"Dr Bright's Phosphodyne is calculated to en-
tirely supersede iron, mercury, sarsaparilla,
quinine, and cod-liver oil."

Dr R. Quain, F.R.C.P., physician to the Hos-
pital for Consumption, Brompton, remarks:—"I
cannot be doubted that this Phosphatic
preparation will henceforth rank foremost in
theapeutics; it generates all the important ele-
ments of the human frame, the peculiar character
of this substance fitting it for vital uses."

Sir T. Lawrence says:—"I have found Dr
Bright's Phosphodyne an excellent remedy in
skin diseases. I presume it is by oxydisation."
Professor Syne says:—"The effects of the
Phosphodyne in obstinate cases of disease are as
astonishing as perplexing."

Patent Medicines

Dr Handfield Jones, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., phy-
sician to St. Mary's Hospital, says in atrophy,
and general debility, Phosphodyne is a most
admirable remedy; it invigorates the nutritive
functions, and increases the vital energy;—"it
not only acts as an absorbent," but retards or
repairs the waste of tissue, and restores the
nutritive functions to their normal condition.

The *Lancet* considers the Phosphodyne one of
the most important contributions made to materia
medica during the last century.

CAUTION.—Be particular to ask for Dr Bright's
Phosphodyne, as imitations are abroad; and
avoid purchasing Single Bottles, the genuine ar-
ticle being sold in Cases only.

Wholesale agents for New Zealand:
KEMP THORNE, PROSSER AND CO.,
DUNEDIN.

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dan-
gerous, than affections of the respiratory organs.
The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and
influenza may always be radically removed by
Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly re-
medy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve
any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried
breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office
with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their
purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all im-
purities, and fortify the system against consump-
tion, asthma, and similar complaints.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are fre-
quently getting out of order, and require some
suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's
Pills affect this object with wonderful celerity
and certainty. They do not distress the system,
or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invig-
orate the digestive organs. They gently excite
the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to
perform their functions efficiently, and act upon
the bowels without griping or any other annoy-
ance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they
cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they
entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and
biliousness.

Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints
should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills.
They act most energetically on the glandular
and absorbent system, purify the blood, and
impart a vigour which age or other causes may
have temporarily taken away. They excite the
kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimu-
late the absorbents to remove the fluid already
collected.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills
for correcting the ailments incidental to females.
They may be taken with safety for any irregu-
larity of the system, as they remove all causes
of maladies, and so restore, by their grand puri-
fying properties, females of all ages to robust
health.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throat.

How all important it is to check the first
departure from health! all may do so by taking
Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction.
In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and
muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds,
coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the
earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as fever-
ish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all dis-
eases of the skin, may be immediately checked
and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which
may be reduced to a powder, and given in dose
of one, two, or three nightly, according to the
age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is
soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better
adapted than any other remedy for all external
ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to
disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when
neglected, to become seriously diseased. When
nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach
warns us that digestion is not proceeding prop-
erly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function,
give strength to every organ, speedily remove
all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick head-
aches, and effect a permanent cure.

Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a
highly inflammatory state; the stomach is dis-
ordered, and the liver and kidneys usually torpid.
A few doses of these Pills, taken
in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their
cooling and purifying properties.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known
in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Serofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throat
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tie Dolorous
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness, from ever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c. &c.

* * * There is a considerable saving by taking
the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients
in every disorder are affixed to each box, and
can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand)
Printed and published every Tuesday afternoon
by the Proprietors, MATTHEWS & FERGUSON,
at their Printing Office, Melbourne Terrace.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1873.